



HOW THE THERMOMETER HAS REGISTERED ON JULY 27 FOR THE LAST FOURTEEN YEARS--YESTERDAY THE COLDEST.

think, from all sources, \$28,000 and \$30,000. "At least seven-eighths of the daily expenditures mentioned is lost forever from the Coney Island purse. I think my estimate is a conservative one, and yet, it figures up a loss within the next two weeks of rain, in round numbers, of nearly half a million dollars."

Bath Beach residents have tired of the monotony of the tedious forecast of rain, and many guests have determined to return to their city homes when the next board bill shall have been rendered. Nearly a hundred guests of the Fort Lowery, Argyle, Willowmere and Hollywood hotels have packed their belongings and fled city-ward since Sunday.

Manhattan Beach, which has experienced this season one of the best within its history--the business of last year has been almost doubled--has not yet felt the full force of the seaside desertion. It still has its Souths, its Parrys, its Platts and its Sunday-school to attract interest.

Brighton Beach seemed almost deserted last night.

The storm did much damage on Staten Island at the beaches and to the shipping along the east and south shores. The small sailboats suffered most. Unless the weather improves of the older resorts will have to quit business.

At Rockaway Beach the continual bad weather has materially affected the business. Transient trade has fallen off, notwithstanding the reduction of fare of the road companies since last Sunday. The city winds have created a heavy surf, making bathing dangerous.

Branch, N. J., the rain has at once the summer hotels, but it has not yet reached the "Summer girls" to catch the "Summer girls."

For the Branch, the hotels filled before the weather got so guests stay on, hoping for a change.

Highlands, N. J., has suffered. P. McClure's hotel has been closed. A general depression in the city prevails. Not half of the hotels are occupied, though only three-fourths of them are engaged. At Rockaway Beach, the occupancy is only 125 rooms are occupied. The Plaza Park Hotel is the next largest. It has only 100 rooms occupied. The Battershall has taken possession of it. The average number of guests is only 100. The hotel accommodates fifty.

The Cliff Wood House, which is owned by New York City, has a capacity of seventy. Only little more than one-third of the rooms are occupied.

At Asbury Park the northeast of yesterday, together with the unusually high tide, wrought frightful damage in many sections of the beach. The ocean, extending back toward Ocean Avenue, the sand walk has been ripped up in many places, and the great planing washed to sea. It is a serious matter.

The wind abated in the afternoon, but it was still high enough to drive an unusually high tide into the upper bay, which inundated the low lands south of Communipaw. At the Battery Wall the water reached nearly to the coping of the sea wall and cellars in South street were flooded.

The ferryboats had to be illuminated at 1 p. m. yesterday, and as night approached a mist settled over the water, accompanied by a slow, drizzling rain.

Strung along the Jersey coast, some twenty miles out, is the New York fishing fleet of thirty or more schooners. They caught the full brunt of yesterday's storm.

The rain has well nigh killed the season at Atlantic City. The 400 summer hotels are almost deserted. They say half a million wouldn't cover the July loss.

At Sag Harbor many of the guests of the summer hotels have returned to the city. Yachting and fishing parties are unable to go out, owing to the heavy sea running, and there are very few transient bicyclists, the roads being in horrible condition. Danger signals are out, and bathing is forbidden in the surf.

The sudden change of weather has greatly affected the summer business at Poughkeepsie. Many of the guests at the hotels have gone home, and some of the proprietors have received cancellations of rooms engaged for remainder of the season. The season along the south side is not long in the best of weather--six to eight weeks being the limit.

Many guests expected at the Ackerly House, Sound View House and Northport House, at Northport, have cancelled their engagements. The Bayview House, Centreport, expected to fill with guests by the end of the month, and this report has been placed in the market for sale.

LOSS TO THE BOAT LINES.
A Million Dollars a Week, Says the Starin Transportation Company's Superintendent.

All the steamboat and excursion companies which reap an annual harvest during the summer have lost immense sums of money on account of the rain. The same is true also of all steam and trolley railroads which furnish transportation to the seaside places.

The superintendent of the Starin Transportation Company, who has made a careful study of the subject, said yesterday that it was not overstating the case to place the loss of river and railroad transportation companies during the present rainy spell at more than \$1,000,000 a week. At least 100,000 persons leave the city every week of the heated term. This estimate does not include the losses on Sundays and holidays.

A single rainy day will reduce the number of these excursionists to almost nothing.

July is a favorite month for large excursions that take place up the Hudson or through the Sound by societies, Sunday schools and other organizations.

The arrangements for these excursions are mainly effected during the winter or the early months of spring. Privileges for lunch counters or bars on board the boats are sold months ahead. Thus thousands of dollars are hung upon the balance of a clear day.

In this city two big concerns monopolize this large excursion business. The rain has occasioned a loss to the parties in this excursion business of more than \$1,000 per day.

LOSS TO THE FARMERS.
In the Grain, Fruit, Dairy and Other Branches the Rain Caused Damage.

The abnormal rainfall has seriously injured the fruit and vegetable crops in Northern New York and the Middle Atlantic section. This is particularly the case with fruits and vegetables which lie close to the earth.

The grape crop has been retarded, and in many sections wholly spoiled. Advice from the Hudson River region are that 40 per cent of the grape output in that locality is almost a total loss.

All the later berries have been more or less spoiled by the incessant rainfall. Blackberries and raspberries which would under normal conditions sell as high as eight cents a quart, are now disposed of for as low as two cents, and in many instances an entire crate, the contents of which have been found to be rain-soaked, have been sold for a song.

In the fruit trade it was said that greater part of the blackberries, raspberries and huckleberries on the market were sold to the dealers in canned fruits, as they were fit only to be preserved.

Early melons have also been ruined by the rain, and in some districts the peach crop has suffered materially. Dealers like Phillips & Co. of Washington street, however, asserted that the Northern peach crop would be benefited rather than injured by prevailing conditions, because the best fruits of the tree were still in the blossom, and therefore not sufficiently advanced to be injured by the rain.

Great losses have also been inflicted upon the farmers through damage by the rain to wheat, oat and hay crops. In many sections the growing wheat, corn and oats have been completely ruined. It is difficult to estimate these losses.

The dairy trade has suffered great loss, too. Milk, cheeses and all their products suffer from bad weather.

MOORE ON THE WEATHER.
Chief of the Bureau Says Scientists Are Unable to Explain or Forecast Wet and Dry Seasons.

Washington, July 27.
Editor of the Journal.

As to the inquiry of the Journal for the reason of the present wet season, I can only say that the state of meteorological science will not permit a satisfactory answer to be made. No man can say why one season should be abundant in rainfall and another deficient, or why one considerable portion of a great agricultural region should have sufficient rain to germinate and mature bountiful crops and in the same season an adjacent area of similar topography should have so little precipitation as to render the exertions of the husbandman unremunerative.

The solution of this great problem to the extent of being able to foretell the character of seasons, months in advance, would insure the conservation of human energy so as to save many hundred millions of dollars to the tiller of the soil. If the problem is ever solved, and I have hopes that it will be, it must be the result of a comprehensive study of the mechanics of the air covering a broad expanse of territory--such, for instance, as the United States has during the past twenty-five years brought under the dominion of its daily simultaneous observations. The present, which is the great American educator, should discourage the publication of the many gross impositions upon the credulity of the public made by ignorant charlatans who essay to forecast storms before they appear upon the weather map, and to foretell the character of seasons.

Our rain falls as a general thing under the action of low pressure eddies which travel eastward across the country in periods of about three days each. This rain, which is the great American educator, should discourage the publication of the many gross impositions upon the credulity of the public made by ignorant charlatans who essay to forecast storms before they appear upon the weather map, and to foretell the character of seasons.

Comparing meteorology with astronomy we may say that it passed through the Chaldean and Ptolemaic periods with the invention of the barometer and thermometer early in the seventeenth century; that it reached the Copernican stage with the discovery of the rotary and progressive motions of storms; and that it now awaits the genius of a Kepler or the magic intuition of a Newton to unravel the mysteries that still baffles the student.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief of Weather Bureau.

STORM ALONG THE COAST.
Great Harm Done to Shipping, Docks, Fisheries and Other Things of Like Character.

High winds from the eastward whipped the New Jersey shore yesterday and drove big rollers shoreward at every Summer resort between New York and the Chesapeake.

The full force of the wind was not felt in New York, and hence the fishing steamer Al Foster and Schuyler left the Battery yesterday morning for their usual trip to the Choptank Banks.

The Foster reached Sandy Hook first and she had no sooner poked her nose past the Homer Beacon than waves began to roll over her bows and break against the lofty pilot house on the hurricane deck. The space between decks forward was closed in, and the Foster proceeded at slow speed to the Sandy Hook lightship, eight miles from the Bar. The 100 venturesome fishermen finally petitioned the captain to take them back to New York. They didn't care about fishing anymore, they said, and so the stanch Al Foster gave up the trip.

On the way in the Foster passed the Schuyler, which had not ventured further down than the Horseshoe.

The Sandy Hook passenger propellers found some difficulty in making Highland Beach landing.

The wind abated in the afternoon, but it was still high enough to drive an unusually high tide into the upper bay, which inundated the low lands south of Communipaw. At the Battery Wall the water reached nearly to the coping of the sea wall and cellars in South street were flooded.

The ferryboats had to be illuminated at 1 p. m. yesterday, and as night approached a mist settled over the water, accompanied by a slow, drizzling rain.

Strung along the Jersey coast, some twenty miles out, is the New York fishing fleet of thirty or more schooners. They caught the full brunt of yesterday's storm.

The rain has well nigh killed the season at Atlantic City. The 400 summer hotels are almost deserted. They say half a million wouldn't cover the July loss.

At Sag Harbor many of the guests of the summer hotels have returned to the city. Yachting and fishing parties are unable to go out, owing to the heavy sea running, and there are very few transient bicyclists, the roads being in horrible condition. Danger signals are out, and bathing is forbidden in the surf.

The sudden change of weather has greatly affected the summer business at Poughkeepsie. Many of the guests at the hotels have gone home, and some of the proprietors have received cancellations of rooms engaged for remainder of the season. The season along the south side is not long in the best of weather--six to eight weeks being the limit.

Many guests expected at the Ackerly House, Sound View House and Northport House, at Northport, have cancelled their engagements. The Bayview House, Centreport, expected to fill with guests by the end of the month, and this report has been placed in the market for sale.

LOSS TO THE BOAT LINES.
A Million Dollars a Week, Says the Starin Transportation Company's Superintendent.

All the steamboat and excursion companies which reap an annual harvest during the summer have lost immense sums of money on account of the rain. The same is true also of all steam and trolley railroads which furnish transportation to the seaside places.

The superintendent of the Starin Transportation Company, who has made a careful study of the subject, said yesterday that it was not overstating the case to place the loss of river and railroad transportation companies during the present rainy spell at more than \$1,000,000 a week. At least 100,000 persons leave the city every week of the heated term. This estimate does not include the losses on Sundays and holidays.

A single rainy day will reduce the number of these excursionists to almost nothing.

July is a favorite month for large excursions that take place up the Hudson or through the Sound by societies, Sunday schools and other organizations.

The arrangements for these excursions are mainly effected during the winter or the early months of spring. Privileges for lunch counters or bars on board the boats are sold months ahead. Thus thousands of dollars are hung upon the balance of a clear day.

In this city two big concerns monopolize this large excursion business. The rain has occasioned a loss to the parties in this excursion business of more than \$1,000 per day.

LOSS TO THE FARMERS.
In the Grain, Fruit, Dairy and Other Branches the Rain Caused Damage.

The abnormal rainfall has seriously injured the fruit and vegetable crops in Northern New York and the Middle Atlantic section. This is particularly the case with fruits and vegetables which lie close to the earth.

The grape crop has been retarded, and in many sections wholly spoiled. Advice from the Hudson River region are that 40 per cent of the grape output in that locality is almost a total loss.

All the later berries have been more or less spoiled by the incessant rainfall. Blackberries and raspberries which would under normal conditions sell as high as eight cents a quart, are now disposed of for as low as two cents, and in many instances an entire crate, the contents of which have been found to be rain-soaked, have been sold for a song.

In the fruit trade it was said that greater part of the blackberries, raspberries and huckleberries on the market were sold to the dealers in canned fruits, as they were fit only to be preserved.

Early melons have also been ruined by the rain, and in some districts the peach crop has suffered materially. Dealers like Phillips & Co. of Washington street, however, asserted that the Northern peach crop would be benefited rather than injured by prevailing conditions, because the best fruits of the tree were still in the blossom, and therefore not sufficiently advanced to be injured by the rain.

Comparing meteorology with astronomy we may say that it passed through the Chaldean and Ptolemaic periods with the invention of the barometer and thermometer early in the seventeenth century; that it reached the Copernican stage with the discovery of the rotary and progressive motions of storms; and that it now awaits the genius of a Kepler or the magic intuition of a Newton to unravel the mysteries that still baffles the student.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief of Weather Bureau.

MOORE ON THE WEATHER.
Chief of the Bureau Says Scientists Are Unable to Explain or Forecast Wet and Dry Seasons.

Washington, July 27.
Editor of the Journal.

As to the inquiry of the Journal for the reason of the present wet season, I can only say that the state of meteorological science will not permit a satisfactory answer to be made. No man can say why one season should be abundant in rainfall and another deficient, or why one considerable portion of a great agricultural region should have sufficient rain to germinate and mature bountiful crops and in the same season an adjacent area of similar topography should have so little precipitation as to render the exertions of the husbandman unremunerative.

The solution of this great problem to the extent of being able to foretell the character of seasons, months in advance, would insure the conservation of human energy so as to save many hundred millions of dollars to the tiller of the soil. If the problem is ever solved, and I have hopes that it will be, it must be the result of a comprehensive study of the mechanics of the air covering a broad expanse of territory--such, for instance, as the United States has during the past twenty-five years brought under the dominion of its daily simultaneous observations. The present, which is the great American educator, should discourage the publication of the many gross impositions upon the credulity of the public made by ignorant charlatans who essay to forecast storms before they appear upon the weather map, and to foretell the character of seasons.

Our rain falls as a general thing under the action of low pressure eddies which travel eastward across the country in periods of about three days each. This rain, which is the great American educator, should discourage the publication of the many gross impositions upon the credulity of the public made by ignorant charlatans who essay to forecast storms before they appear upon the weather map, and to foretell the character of seasons.

Comparing meteorology with astronomy we may say that it passed through the Chaldean and Ptolemaic periods with the invention of the barometer and thermometer early in the seventeenth century; that it reached the Copernican stage with the discovery of the rotary and progressive motions of storms; and that it now awaits the genius of a Kepler or the magic intuition of a Newton to unravel the mysteries that still baffles the student.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief of Weather Bureau.

STORM ALONG THE COAST.
Great Harm Done to Shipping, Docks, Fisheries and Other Things of Like Character.

High winds from the eastward whipped the New Jersey shore yesterday and drove big rollers shoreward at every Summer resort between New York and the Chesapeake.

The full force of the wind was not felt in New York, and hence the fishing steamer Al Foster and Schuyler left the Battery yesterday morning for their usual trip to the Choptank Banks.

The Foster reached Sandy Hook first and she had no sooner poked her nose past the Homer Beacon than waves began to roll over her bows and break against the lofty pilot house on the hurricane deck. The space between decks forward was closed in, and the Foster proceeded at slow speed to the Sandy Hook lightship, eight miles from the Bar. The 100 venturesome fishermen finally petitioned the captain to take them back to New York. They didn't care about fishing anymore, they said, and so the stanch Al Foster gave up the trip.

On the way in the Foster passed the Schuyler, which had not ventured further down than the Horseshoe.

The Sandy Hook passenger propellers found some difficulty in making Highland Beach landing.

The wind abated in the afternoon, but it was still high enough to drive an unusually high tide into the upper bay, which inundated the low lands south of Communipaw. At the Battery Wall the water reached nearly to the coping of the sea wall and cellars in South street were flooded.

The ferryboats had to be illuminated at 1 p. m. yesterday, and as night approached a mist settled over the water, accompanied by a slow, drizzling rain.

Strung along the Jersey coast, some twenty miles out, is the New York fishing fleet of thirty or more schooners. They caught the full brunt of yesterday's storm.

The rain has well nigh killed the season at Atlantic City. The 400 summer hotels are almost deserted. They say half a million wouldn't cover the July loss.

At Sag Harbor many of the guests of the summer hotels have returned to the city. Yachting and fishing parties are unable to go out, owing to the heavy sea running, and there are very few transient bicyclists, the roads being in horrible condition. Danger signals are out, and bathing is forbidden in the surf.

The sudden change of weather has greatly affected the summer business at Poughkeepsie. Many of the guests at the hotels have gone home, and some of the proprietors have received cancellations of rooms engaged for remainder of the season. The season along the south side is not long in the best of weather--six to eight weeks being the limit.

Many guests expected at the Ackerly House, Sound View House and Northport House, at Northport, have cancelled their engagements. The Bayview House, Centreport, expected to fill with guests by the end of the month, and this report has been placed in the market for sale.

LOSS TO THE BOAT LINES.
A Million Dollars a Week, Says the Starin Transportation Company's Superintendent.

All the steamboat and excursion companies which reap an annual harvest during the summer have lost immense sums of money on account of the rain. The same is true also of all steam and trolley railroads which furnish transportation to the seaside places.

The superintendent of the Starin Transportation Company, who has made a careful study of the subject, said yesterday that it was not overstating the case to place the loss of river and railroad transportation companies during the present rainy spell at more than \$1,000,000 a week. At least 100,000 persons leave the city every week of the heated term. This estimate does not include the losses on Sundays and holidays.

A single rainy day will reduce the number of these excursionists to almost nothing.

July is a favorite month for large excursions that take place up the Hudson or through the Sound by societies, Sunday schools and other organizations.

The arrangements for these excursions are mainly effected during the winter or the early months of spring. Privileges for lunch counters or bars on board the boats are sold months ahead. Thus thousands of dollars are hung upon the balance of a clear day.

In this city two big concerns monopolize this large excursion business. The rain has occasioned a loss to the parties in this excursion business of more than \$1,000 per day.

LOSS TO THE FARMERS.
In the Grain, Fruit, Dairy and Other Branches the Rain Caused Damage.

The abnormal rainfall has seriously injured the fruit and vegetable crops in Northern New York and the Middle Atlantic section. This is particularly the case with fruits and vegetables which lie close to the earth.

The grape crop has been retarded, and in many sections wholly spoiled. Advice from the Hudson River region are that 40 per cent of the grape output in that locality is almost a total loss.

All the later berries have been more or less spoiled by the incessant rainfall. Blackberries and raspberries which would under normal conditions sell as high as eight cents a quart, are now disposed of for as low as two cents, and in many instances an entire crate, the contents of which have been found to be rain-soaked, have been sold for a song.

In the fruit trade it was said that greater part of the blackberries, raspberries and huckleberries on the market were sold to the dealers in canned fruits, as they were fit only to be preserved.

Early melons have also been ruined by the rain, and in some districts the peach crop has suffered materially. Dealers like Phillips & Co. of Washington street, however, asserted that the Northern peach crop would be benefited rather than injured by prevailing conditions, because the best fruits of the tree were still in the blossom, and therefore not sufficiently advanced to be injured by the rain.

Comparing meteorology with astronomy we may say that it passed through the Chaldean and Ptolemaic periods with the invention of the barometer and thermometer early in the seventeenth century; that it reached the Copernican stage with the discovery of the rotary and progressive motions of storms; and that it now awaits the genius of a Kepler or the magic intuition of a Newton to unravel the mysteries that still baffles the student.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief of Weather Bureau.

GOOD TIMES BACKWARD.
Nothing but Reductions of Salary Face the Workmen of College Point.

There is a business stagnation in College Point, L. I., such as never has been known before. Most of the factories, particularly the India rubber comb factory, are almost idle.

A reduction of wages has been made in all the factories. In the India rubber comb factory there has been a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent. The men were told that if they were not satisfied with the reduction they could look for employment elsewhere. In Oppenheim's silk mills a cut in wages, averaging from 20 to 25 per cent, was made. Yesterday the employees in the Chilton Patent Works received notice that the firm was obliged to reduce their wages. In some cases the reduction amounted to \$1 a day.

The weavers in the Rhenania silk mills, of which Hugo Kluge is proprietor, have struck because of a reduction in wages of from 30 to 40 per cent. They are still out, and there are no prospects of a settlement.

CAMPED AT CANONSBURG.
The Army of Strikers Keeping Close but Pacific Watch of the Closed Up Mines.

Canonsburg, Pa., July 27.--The Boone mine is still closed, waiting a settlement of the present trouble. The Enterprise mine is also closed. The mine of Cook & Sons, at McGovern, is closed to-day. The shutdown is only temporary, as no effort will be made to operate the mine until the injunction notices have been fully served against the leaders of the encamped strikers.

About one hundred of the sampling miners returned to their homes this morning. The others will remain and the home-geers will return just as soon as the mine opens up again. The strikers are of the impression that they have about succeeded in gaining the object of their mission here.

"MOVING ON" STRIKERS.
Marshals, Sheriffs and Police All Active in Dispersing the Illinois Army of Influence.

Duquoin, Ill., July 27.--About forty strikers from Belleville arrived here to-day to influence the miners to strike. They were ordered out of town by the City Marshal.

St. Louis, July 27.--When the strikers at Belleville learned of the reception received by their fellows at Duquoin they expressed a determination to go to the latter city and drive out the workers. There are about eight hundred miners in Duquoin. If they persist in working an equal number of strikers will invade the place from Belleville and other points.

Thirty-seven Staunton and Mount Olive men took possession of a Louisville and Nashville freight train at Belleville. The police were called out, and the men solemnly surrendered.

One hundred of the marching strikers who are operating under the leadership of Bradley, a Coxeyite, tried to seize an Illinois Central freight train at Belleville, Ill., last night.

A telegram was sent to Sheriff Rhoads, of Belleville, for the protection of the train, and accompanied by his deputies and the Belleville police force he went to the scene. He read Gaven's message to the strikers, and they at once abandoned the train. There was no disturbance.

ARBITRATION AT HAND.
Continued from First Page.

warrant out for his arrest, and he is being hunted by several detectives.

Since Mahon and Ren spoke here Sunday last about 400 names have been enrolled in the United Mine Workers' Union.

EXODUS OF SLAV MINERS.
They and Hungarians Crowding the Steerages to Get Away from Strike Troubles.

Slavs and Hungarians are crowding the steerages of the outgoing transatlantic steamships from this port. Most of them come from the coal regions of Pennsylvania. They are disappointed in the New

GOOD TIMES BACKWARD.
Nothing but Reductions of Salary Face the Workmen of College Point.

There is a business stagnation in College Point, L. I., such as never has been known before. Most of the factories, particularly the India rubber comb factory, are almost idle.

A reduction of wages has been made in all the factories. In the India rubber comb factory there has been a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent. The men were told that if they were not satisfied with the reduction they could look for employment elsewhere. In Oppenheim's silk mills a cut in wages, averaging from 20 to 25 per cent, was made. Yesterday the employees in the Chilton Patent Works received notice that the firm was obliged to reduce their wages. In some cases the reduction amounted to \$1 a day.

The weavers in the Rhenania silk mills, of which Hugo Kluge is proprietor, have struck because of a reduction in wages of from 30 to 40 per cent. They are still out, and there are no prospects of a settlement.

CAMPED AT CANONSBURG.
The Army of Strikers Keeping Close but Pacific Watch of the Closed Up Mines.

Canonsburg, Pa., July 27.--The Boone mine is still closed, waiting a settlement of the present trouble. The Enterprise mine is also closed. The mine of Cook & Sons, at McGovern, is closed to-day. The shutdown is only temporary, as no effort will be made to operate the mine until the injunction notices have been fully served against the leaders of the encamped strikers.

About one hundred of the sampling miners returned to their homes this morning. The others will remain and the home-geers will return just as soon as the mine opens up again. The strikers are of the impression that they have about succeeded in gaining the object of their mission here.

"MOVING ON" STRIKERS.
Marshals, Sheriffs and Police All Active in Dispersing the Illinois Army of Influence.

Duquoin, Ill., July 27.--About forty strikers from Belleville arrived here to-day to influence the miners to strike. They were ordered out of town by the City Marshal.

St. Louis, July 27.--When the strikers at Belleville learned of the reception received by their fellows at Duquoin they expressed a determination to go to the latter city and drive out the workers. There are about eight hundred miners in Duquoin. If they persist in working an equal number of strikers will invade the place from Belleville and other points.

Thirty-seven Staunton and Mount Olive men took possession of a Louisville and Nashville freight train at Belleville. The police were called out, and the men solemnly surrendered.

One hundred of the marching strikers who are operating under the leadership of Bradley, a Coxeyite, tried to seize an Illinois Central freight train at Belleville, Ill., last night.

A telegram was sent to Sheriff Rhoads, of Belleville, for the protection of the train, and accompanied by his deputies and the Belleville police force he went to the scene. He read Gaven's message to the strikers, and they at once abandoned the train. There was no disturbance.

ARBITRATION AT HAND.
Continued from First Page.

warrant out for his arrest, and he is being hunted by several detectives.

Since Mahon and Ren spoke here Sunday last about 400 names have been enrolled in the United Mine Workers' Union.

EXODUS OF SLAV MINERS.
They and Hungarians Crowding the Steerages to Get Away